

BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

VOLUME XIII. NO. 83.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

MANHATTAN HOUSE.
NO. 68 DUANE-STREET, NEW YORK.
JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the large building in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as RUTGER'S COLLEGE, for the purpose of a HOTEL and RESTAURANT. The interior of the building has been entirely taken out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present occupant.

Mr Ryan will keep the Manhattan House for the accommodation of Clubs and Parties. The best wines and liquors will be furnished from his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best stocks in Boston, a large portion of them being of the celebrated stocks long in the cellar of Mr. Gallagher, late of the Exchange Coffee House. Rooms will be furnished for References and Courts Martial. Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the best style known in the country; and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.

The Table d'Hôte will be supplied with every delicacy of the various seasons. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various soups will be ready every day from eleven to three. Mr. Ryan is confident that in this department, his own experience, added to the skill of the persons employed as waiters, will enable him to please the most fastidious epicures, both in respect to quality and style.

Those friends who have known the character of Mr. Ryan's House in Boston, he is assured, will find his accommodations better, his cuisine more ample, and his diligence equal to anything; and from others, who have not known him, he would beg the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving satisfaction.

House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. epif jet17

MARLBORO' HOTEL.
The subscriber would respectfully give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, and is now ready to see his friends. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and is now ready to receive his friends. The furniture and bedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every variety the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, no company be received or bills will be settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principles, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen traveling with their families, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families or permanent boarders. Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.
No. 4 Washington street, Nantucket, Mass.
A. BILLARD, has taken the above establishment, with the intention of keeping a first rate House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of strangers and others, who visit the island. From his own experience he has had in this line of business the fullest satisfaction. He can give the satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage—a portion of which he respectfully solicits. He will accommodate steady boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

WORCESTER HOUSE.
The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.
The establishment is a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room, furnished throughout in elegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travelers, families and parties.
Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.
All stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers.
The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put at the most moderate rate.
N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.
LYSANDER C. CLARK, jr.
Worcester, June 7, 1837. je9

FOR SALE.
An estate on Thorndike street, East Cambridge, containing 3500 feet of land, on which stands a good dwelling house, with a parlor, kitchen and bed room on the lower floor, and five good chambers, a stone cellar, good well of water—also, in the rear, a two story shop, which can with small expense, be converted into a dwelling house—terms easy. Inquire of ALPHEUS GRANT, at the Post Office, Boston, or the subscriber on the premises.
East Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1837. L. B. WATTS. je7

FARM FOR SALE.
In Billerica on the road from the meeting house to Lexington, containing one hundred and seventy acres, (well fenced with stone walls) upon which are from three to five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into tillage, mowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House; Barn, Cider Mill and House, Sheds, &c. Distance from Boston 16 miles—from Lowell 7 miles. Terms easy. Apply to LEVI BAILEY, 5 Fulton street, SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber on the premises.
WILLIAM MANN. je7

WARE HOUSE TO LET.
No 19 and 23 Granite Street, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis' wharf. mh7

TO LET.
At the South part of the city, a part of a house in complete repair, consisting of a parlor, kitchen, four chambers, wood house, &c.—rent low. Also, at the North End, a part of a house, consisting of a parlor and two chambers, with privilege in kitchen. Apply to WM. F. JARVIS, No 56 Pleasant street. lw aug30

HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.
A good dwelling house, No 22 Bow st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and containing about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sacrifice with immediate possession, if applied for very soon. mh23

TO LET.
The chambers over store No 12 Water street, suitable for the Dry Goods business. Apply at the Store. lug19

TO LET.
A three story dwelling house in rear of 55 Temple street—rent \$300, and taxes. Inquire of SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. mh25

FOR SALE.
Two 2 story new wooden houses, containing eight rooms each, pleasantly situated near Felt's Hotel, in Chelsea. Terms reasonable, apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle Square. jyl4

TO LET.
A brick house in Friend street Court. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. 2w aug25

FOR SALE.
Two wooden houses on Canton street. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. 2w aug22

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
A convenient dwelling for two small families in Village place, containing nine rooms. For terms apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street. mh29

FOR SALE.
In Roxbury on College street, a 2 story Dwelling House, with L. pleasantly situated, with good well and cistern, water—the lot 47 by 97 feet, is in the vicinity of several churches and schools, and is pleasantly located. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange st. mh25

HOUSE WANTED.
A small modern built cottage containing six or nine rooms within 4 miles of the city—rent from \$125 to \$150 per year. Apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle Square. aug11

TO LET.
Three tenements in the vicinity of the National Theatre, route \$150 and taxes, each. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange st. lw aug29

TO LET.
A new three story brick house in Marion street, with every convenience for a genteel family, possession given immediately. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. lw aug29

STORE IN KILBY STREET.
To let, and possession given immediately, one of the best stores in Kilby street, for the Dry Goods business. The rent will be low, and the tenant can have an introduction to some good customers. Apply at 64 Kilby street. 2w aug17

LUMBER AFLOAT.—7000 feet 3 inch Deals—23,000 feet Spruce and Pine Boards—6000 feet Refuse—3000 in Deal—for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commercial wharf, 4th. 82

TURKISH ISLAND SALT.—The cargo of the bark Venice, for sale at 47 Central wharf. mh29

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—Prepares will be received at the Massachusetts State Prison, until the 21st day of September next, for one year's supply of Rations for the Convicts, to commence on the 1st of November next, to consist of the following articles, viz:—1 lb. No. 1 Beef, or 12 oz. No. 1 Pork. (Pork will be required but one day each week.) 10 oz. Indian Meal, 10 of Rye Meal, and 2 gill of Molasses, for each Convict; and for every hundred rations, 24 bushels Potatoes, 2 quarts Vinegar, 4 quarts salt, 2 oz. black Pepper, 2 quarts of Rye or barley Also, for Transportation, extra per ration, if required by the Warden. It is to be understood that the law authorizes the Warden to order fresh or salt Fish, one day in the week—the quantity for each ration not to exceed the value of a ration of Beef.

Proposals will be received for the purchase of the following articles, for furnishing the Prison:—Saddles, Saddle Sticks, and Winter and Summer Strained Oil. Also, for Transportation and Trackage of Stone to Boston, and in Charleston, for one year, commencing 1st of November next.

All the articles above mentioned must be of a quality satisfactory to the Warden, or of any other officer whom the Warden may appoint for the purpose of inspection. The proposals must be sealed, and marked on the envelope "State Tender," and sent in, on or before the 21st day of September next.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr. Warden
Massachusetts State Prison.
Jawis3awost521

WHERE has been spread about that Dr. GORDAK has left this country and has returned to Germany long ago, and that he can not be the same man who once gave a general satisfaction. My friends and the public may be assured that I never left this country. My residence is in the city of Boston, my office is in No 59 Union street, and I sale of my celebrated medicines, and give satisfaction more than ever.

CURED IN 1837, INQUIRE
Boston, April 3, 1837, No 39 Essex st.—John Osborn sent. Very much disabled by the disease, after using several different medicines without success, received a cure by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Pills.

Voston, April 6, 1837, No 17 Canal st.—Mrs S. W. Gill, cured of Cancer in the Breast, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Liniment.

Boston, March 6, 1837, Essex Court.—Almira W. Strout, cured of Dyspepsia in ten days by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and the Restorative, after several Physicians attended her for four months without giving her any relief.

Boston, March 3, 1837, No 164 Purchase st.—Mrs E. Brown, very much debilitated confined for six weeks to her chamber and under an eminent physician's care, cured in five days by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Drops.

Boston, March 17, 1837, No 371 Prince st.—John S. Boden, cured of an obstinate, very obstinate Cough, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Iceland Jelly, after other medicines had failed.

Boston, March 11, 1837, No 272 Hanover st.—Mrs. N. Notgate, cured of a Cough and hoarseness by using the Pulmonary Jelly and Drops.

Boston, April 3, 1837, No 61 Eliot st.—Thos. Bab's Carpenter, two children, cured of obstinate Coughs by using the Pulmonary Jelly.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1837, Thacher's Court.—Jonathan Goldsmith, cured of an obstinate Cough by using the Pulmonary Jelly and Drops.

Boston, April 6, 1837, No 52 India wharf.—Samuel Roberts cured of a lameness on the right arm and leg, by using the Prussian Liniment and Peruvian Pills.

Boston, April 6, 1837, No 137 Broad st.—Wm. A. Morey cured of Rheumatism by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Prussian Liniment.

Boston, March 4, 1837, Blackstone st., opposite the City Seales.—John Flemming, Marble manufacturer, cured of the Rheumatism by using the Prussian Liniment and Drops.

Boston, March 28, 1837, State House Annex, Wm D. Cooke cured of a humor in the face, generally called the Tetters, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Ointment.

Boston, April 11, 1837, Hancock's Row, No 3.—John Porter cured of a humor in the face, generally called the Tetters, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Ointment.

Braintree, Mass. Feb. 18, 1837.—Caroline W. Newcomb cured of a scrofulous disease, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Ointment.

Abington, March 2, 1837.—Jonathan Arnold's two children cured of obstinate Coughs, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Drops.

Cumbridgeport, March 5, 1837.—George N. Noyes cured of a lame knee, by using the Prussian Liniment and Peruvian Pills.

Boston, April 10, 1837.—Mr M. Reed, of Hubbardston, cured of an obstinate Cough by using the Pulmonary Jelly and Peruvian Pills.

There are in the city of Boston, and in its vicinity hundreds of persons who have received benefit of my medicines in 1837, which can be produced if wanted.

Office No 59 Union street Boston, nearly opposite the Baptist Church. eopf ap13

NOTICE TO WHEELWRIGHTS, MECHANICS, &c.—BRALEY'S PATENT ROTARY MACHINE, for cutting Felloes to Wheels, may be seen at Marshall & Perry's store, near Tremont street, Roxbury. The right for a number of States will be sold on reasonable terms, if applied for soon. The machine will cut by hand 9 sets of Felloes, in a finished state, per day, without the aid of saws. Please call and examine.
Roxbury, August 28, 1837. MT&T

INDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES. in the rough—Just received and on hand at reduced prices, by THOS. C. WALES, No 15, Central st. M&Tm aug16

NOTICE.—The subscribers having taken the Factory, J. T. and Machinery of the Eagle India Rubber Company, they are hereby notified that they will continue the manufacture of all kinds of India Rubber Goods. Aware of the prejudice existing against goods of this description, caused by impure articles with which the market has been flooded for months past, still they feel confident, with the assurance of two years successful operation, in offering to the public goods superior to any before in the market for beauty or durability, perfectly water proof, and warranted not to decompose in any climate. Purchasers are invited to call at ALEXANDER STORR'S, Shoe Store, 401 Washington street, and examine for themselves, where orders may be left, or sent to them at the Factory in Woburn.

HAYWARD & HUMPHREY, 2w4w* aug21

A CARD.—MR L. DE MARIOTTE, from Italy, offers himself to the public as teacher of ITALIAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH, in schools or private classes. Mr. Mariotte is permitted to refer to Hon. Edward Everett, among his former employers, and to Hon. Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard University.

Inquire at the Bookstore of Jas Munroe & Co., Boston, or at the residence of Mr. Dilbeck, Dana House, Cambridge. 3wif aug31

COMMON SEWERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Mayor and Aldermen, on MONDAY next, 4 o'clock P. M. at their room City Hall, will take into consideration the expediency of repairing and laying the following common sewers, viz: One from or near the bottom of Franklin street to the Bay—and another from Chestnut street to the Bay—and assessing the expenses thereof upon those whose estates shall be benefited thereby, according to law. Any person objecting to laying said sewers, or either of them, may then and there be heard.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen. S. F. MCLEARY, City Clerk. 8t

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
District of Champlain,
Plattsburgh, August 10, 1837.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 1st day of September next for building a Light House, on the shore of Lake Champlain, at the mouth of the Hudson River, and a description of the following materials, dimensions and description:—

The Lighthouse to be built of stone or hard brick, the form round. The foundation to be sunk three feet or as much deeper as may be necessary to make the fabric secure, to be built upon solid and laid in best time mortar. The tower to be thirty feet high from the surface of the ground—the diameter of the base to be eighteen feet, and that of the top ten feet, the thickness of the walls at the base to be three feet, and to be uniformly graduated to twenty inches at the top. The top to be arched, on which is to be laid a deck of soap stone, elevated to the diameter and four inches thick—the pieces forming it to be clamped together with iron clamps set in lead, and the joints filled in with lead. On one side of the deck to be a scuttle door to enter the lantern two feet square, the frame of which to extend down the whole thickness of the arch, to be of cast iron, and the door an iron frame covered with copra-hair, and lined with cotton wool, and a bolt on the lower side, and good wrought iron hinges.

The walls both inside and out to be well pointed with strong mortar, and white washed twice over at least.

There are to be three windows in the tower of twelve lights each, eight by ten glass, in strong frames, and a door six feet by three made of double plank, cross nailed, with substantial wrought iron hinges, and a good lock and latch. The door posts to be of dressed stone, at least ten inches square, the cap and stool or sill, to be of the same thickness of granite, dressed on the outside, to extend in width the whole thickness of the wall, and to which the door posts are to be permanently secured with dovels at the top and bottom. The ground floor to be well paved with brick or stone. A sufficient number of circular dressed stone stairs, not to exceed eight inches rise, to lead from the ground floor to within seven feet of the soap stone deck, one end of each step to be worked in a good iron hand railing, substantially secured to the wall with iron eye-bolts. From the platform at the top of the stairs, to the entrance of the lantern, to be an iron ladder with steps, the usual distance apart, to equal two inches square.

The top of the Tower to be a wrought iron frame Lantern of the octagon form, to be of wrought iron, and a half inch square, to extend down into the stone or brick work five feet, and well secured with anchors. The height and diameter of the lantern to be sufficient to admit an iron sack in each octagon, to contain eighteen glasses, 1 by 9—between which to be glazed with the best double glass from the Boston manufactory—the other square or lower tier to be of sheet copper of thirty ounces to the square foot. The rabbits of the shades to be three quarters of an inch deep, with holes drilled in the top and bottom of each square to admit iron or copper pins to secure the panes of glass. In one of the octagons to be an iron frame door four feet high, covered with copper of the same thickness as the shades, to open on the outside, and to be tight in the rabbets, with iron bolts and buttons to confine it closed. The dome to be formed of sixteen iron rafters or ribs, concentrating in an iron hoop or neck, four inches wide and nine inches diameter, covered with copper of the same thickness as the shades, and to extend down and riveted to the ribs and to the dome, which is to be three inches wide. On the dome to be a traversing ventilator two and a half feet long and fifteen inches diameter, to which is to be secured a copper vane three feet long and twenty inches wide, to be of sheet copper, and to be riveted to the dome, and to be braced around the lantern, to be an iron railing, the posts of which to be one and a quarter inch square, to be inserted in the stone deck at least three inches set in lead, and within six inches of its outer edge, every one of which to be continued with a sweep to join under the dome, and to be riveted to the ribs and to the dome, and to be three feet long and fifteen inches wide, and a half inch wide by half an inch thick, with two rails at equal distances below, of round iron seven-eighths of an inch diameter.

The wood work of the tower, the lantern, and iron railing to be painted over exclusive of the priming, with best white lead—the dome to be painted black with two coats exclusive of priming.

The Lighthouse to have a complete electrical conductor made of copper, three quarters of an inch diameter, with an approved electrical point—to be substantially secured with proper eye bolts, and to be twenty inches thick, and to extend in height at least four feet above the top of the dome, and to be of an iron vane, and in depth at least four feet into the earth, forming an obtuse angle from the perpendicular of the foundation of the Lighthouse.

The tower to be of stone or hard brick, thirty-four feet by twenty feet, and to be divided into eight feet in the clear, divided into two rooms with an entry between the stairs to lead to the chambers and to the cellar, to be in the entry. A chimney with a fire place in each room, with iron or stone backs and sides. A cellar under the whole of the tower, with sufficient walls of stone, to support the walls of the house, which are to be twenty inches thick, and to be laid in strong lime mortar and to be well pointed. The roof to be of rectangular, the boards of which to be pointed and halved, the rafters to be not less than three inches by five at the ridge, and six inches by seven at the foot, with cellar ceiling of six inches by six—the joists to be placed not over two feet apart—the whole to be well secured, and covered with first quality shingles. There are to be three windows in each room, of sixteen lights, of eight by ten glass each, and one of the same dimensions in each chamber. The doors to be four paneled, with first quality hinges and thumb latch to each, good locks on the outside door, and a bolt and thumb latch to the back passage door. A set of stairs to lead from the good lock to it. All the floors to be double and well nailed, and the second to be of the first floor to be twelve by three inches and of the second to be three inches square, to be laid not exceeding two feet apart.

Also a Kitchen attached to the dwelling house, fourteen feet by twelve in the clear, the walls of stone or brick, eight feet high, with double doors, the joists of the first floor to be twelve by three inches, and of the second ten by three inches square, two windows and one door, besides a door to communicate with the dwelling house. A chimney with a fire place, and a well pointed roof, and on one side of the chimney a sink with a spout leading through the wall.

Also an out house or privy at a convenient distance from the dwelling, of stone or brick, five feet by four in the clear, with a well at least eight feet deep, walled up with stone or brick—the roof to be well shingled.

Also a well to be sunk at such depth as to procure good water, at a convenient distance from the house, to be stone or brick, and furnished with a pump, or with a curb, windlass and an iron chain, and a strong iron hooped bucket.

All the wood work of the dwelling house Kitchen and out house to be painted with two coats of good paint exclusive of priming. The inside walls and ceilings to be lathed and plastered and finished smooth, and all the wood work to be finished in a plain neat style. Gutters of double tin to lead round the dwelling house and Kitchen with spouts of same material to carry off the rain water. All the lumber used to be of well seasoned yellow heart pine consequently entirely free from sap.

Above and below each window frame of the Light House must be a single stone of sufficient dimensions to reach from out to out of the frame, and end up inwards the whole thickness of the wall. And in building up the wall, if of stone, there must be a stone laid in the wall, at least one stone every ten feet, besides that in the intermediate space the stones must tie.

The building to be commenced as early in Spring as the absence of frost will permit, and the whole to be completed in a faithful and workmanlike manner, by the 15th day of June next.

Separate proposals will be received for fitting up the said Light House, in the same manner that the eighth uses in the United States have been fitted up by Mr Winslow Lewis, in one month after the Light-house shall be finished, with eleven patent lamps, and eleven fourteen inch reflectors, each reflector to have six ounces of pure silver, and an iron bush or spare lamp, double tin oil lantern, sufficient to hold five hundred gallons of Oil—one lantern and cushion to an iron rivet, one stove and funnel, one tin wick box, one tin tube box, one oil carrier, one oil feeder, six wick formers, one hand lantern and lamp, two tube cleaners, one glazier's Diamond, two files and two coats of paint. The whole to be approved by the Collector of Champlain.

N. B.—No payment will be made until the whole of the above work shall be completed and approved.

D. B. McNEIL, Collector and Superintendent of Lighthouses for the District of Champlain.

Separate proposals will be received for building a Light-house, Dwelling House, &c. in all respects like the above. To be commenced and completed at the same time, on Cumberland Head, Lake Champlain.

D. B. McNEIL, Collector and Superintendent of Lighthouses for the District of Champlain.
Plattsburgh, August 12th, 1837. S. F. T. H. 25

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—The Market House of the County of Essex, was entered on the night of the 29th ult. and various articles, such as a person, among which was a light colored Pilot cloth Coat, with Horn Buttons. Also, a small quantity of salt Pork and Beef, Butter, and all the change from the drawer.

Whoever will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thieves and the recovery of the coat shall be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of the subscriber.

JOSEPH N. BATES.

FRANKLIN AND LAFAYETTE BILLS AT the sale of the above bills taken in payment. Inquire of THOMAS SIMPSON, or WARREN WILD, 14 Exchange st. sep5 epif

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A STEAMBOAT BEAUTY.

BY P. POPULARITY POPGUN, ESQ.

That little hour, that little hour,
We sailed upon the Delaware,
I never thought would leave me quite
In such despair, in such despair,
Frame all my dreams, till morning light,
Of flashing eyes, and autumn hair,—
Oh, dear!

You might have said, you might have said,
When I was getting so enraged
Upon the promenade deck,
You were engaged, you were engaged—
And saved my brain this fearful wreck,
And kept the furious lion caged.—
Oh, my!

Ab, what a fool, ab, what a fool,
Was I to pay your dinner fees,
And call for ducks and chickens too,
And pork and peas, and pork and peas,
For which you never once said "Noo,"
When I was wooing on my knees,—
In mud!

But here I am, but here I am,
Take me blind fate, but use me well,
And when my weary life is done,
This warning tell, this warning tell,
To all who sail beneath the sun,
Beware! ye youths, of Isabel,—
And husband!

The English act with their new Queen as children do
with toys—the following is the most ridiculous exhibition
of their folly that we have seen, and we copy it as an amusing specimen of absurdity.

From the London Court Journal.

THE ROYAL FOOT.

Who that was fortunate enough to secure a reward for their loyalty, in a glimpse of the illustrious Occupant of the State carriage as it rolled onward, the brightest feature of the procession, through the Park to the House of Peers, on the day of the dissolution of Parliament—who that obtained a moment's glimpse of the Queen as she rode to Westminster on that memorable occasion, but must have been forcibly reminded of the brightest vision of childhood, when the "coochee" of the immortal Cinderella carried its favored mistress to the ball which is never to break up, "while memory holds a seat in this distracted" nursery for grown-up children? Yes, there sat the Sovereign Lady, like Cinderella in her coach. The resemblance must have occurred to thousands of minds at the same moment, and I imagine treasured the likeness as the visible realization of its childish fancy.

There sat she, enclosed on all sides by glass and gold; and the prayer of every heart was, that the splendour, loveliness, and grace of that patient might never fade or suffer magical transformation. But the glass slipper! Was that there? It was impossible to see; but it is whispered that there was a foot in that carriage worthy even of the fairy slipper itself. A little foot "gave a great way" in our estimate of beauty. We may throw ourselves at a lady's feet for many reasons; but one of the most cogent is, that the feet are small. No beauty could trample upon us who could not boast of being little-footed; and being so, our admiration of that essential in the catalogue of charms, seldom fails to lead to our being raised up instead of trampled on. Who could help following the favorite lady celebrated by the poet, when

Her feet beneath the petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out.

Who could fail to love Cinderella the more, because no other beauty could be found capable of squeezing, or rather insinuating, a foot into the little glass slipper!

An obliging correspondent has darted a ray of light into the carriage that bore the Sovereign Lady to the House, and exhibits to our "mind's eye," not indeed the glass slipper, but a pair of satin ones that seem made to match with it—less transparent, but softer; less fanciful, but as small. "Oh your youthful Queen," he says, "in addition to her personal graces, possesses a remarkably small and elegant foot and ankle. Her Majesty's chaussons consist invariably of satin slippers, the pettish of which is such, that there is no lady of the Court who would be able to wear them."

When we were reminded of the said Cinderella, as we witnessed the procession, we little dreamed of any after-coincidence so curious as this. Cinderella, the princess of all princesses, wore the slipper which "no lady of the Court" could wear besides; and here we have a living impersonation of the small footed immortal, in a Princess destined, we hope, to diffuse daylight among older children; to live as though a good fairy had watched over her birth, to realize all that is practical of the pleasure of fairy-land, and to be celebrated for marvels worked by magic—the magic of kindness, gentleness, benevolence, and love.

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Spartan band, that only seven were found alive. Of these Mrs. Dickinson, and a wounded negro servant were spared. The other five, without the least possible necessity to justify it, they deliberately shot down. Was it a punishment for resistance? At the capture of this very fort, by the Texans in the previous campaign, were the Mexican prisoners thus punished for resisting? Was not Cos released, and all under his command humanely treated? Of Mexican blood was a single drop shed from the moment they laid down their arms? The human mind cannot conceive of a deed more execrable than the ferocious massacre of Johnson's men, only a week previous, by these DEMI-DEVILS. That this fiendish prosecution of the war was predetermined by Santa Anna is very plain, not only from the invariable butchery of all prisoners, but that he did actually substitute "a blood-red flag, for the old constitutional tri-colored one." With him it is a war of extermination.

A. C. EATON.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

Unparalleled Speed!—The Lion Locomotive Engine brought the President's Message from Worcester, yesterday, forty-four miles by the Railroad, in one hour and seventeen minutes! The Engineer of the Lion is Mr STEARNS, one of the most capable and deserving men in his vocation in the country. We are in small degree indebted to his intrepid skill for our success in receiving the message an hour in advance of the Express run by the Banks, Insurance Office, Atlas, &c. &c.

—We received yesterday by Express in ten hours from New York, the Message of the President delivered to Congress on Tuesday. We feel highly gratified at its contents—the President's views are just what we expected they would be upon the subject of the Currency and the Deposit Law, and such as have been advanced and steadily maintained by the Post—the democracy of the country will sustain the National Executive in the stand he has taken.

No Speaker was chosen on Monday, and we have, as yet, received no account of the election of one.

Mr Mercer offered a resolution that sufficient evidence had not been presented to the House to satisfy it that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were entitled to their seats.

Mr Gholson opposed this resolution with great vehemence; and after some remarks from Messrs. Mercer and Bynum, the latter moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was carried by a vote of 131 to 5.

Mr Knett, of South Carolina, then moved that Mr Williams, of N. C. (the father of the House) be requested to take the chair, and preside until a speaker should be elected. The question was undergoing a debate when the mail left.

The Senate was organized by the Vice President Johnson, who took the chair at 12 o'clock. No business of importance was done.

They elected Mr Haight sergeant at arms, in the place of Mr Shackford, deceased; and Mr Edward Weyer to the office of Door keeper, in place of Mr Haight; and after appointing a committee to wait on the President, they adjourned.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

To the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress.
Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposits of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposits upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of his duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposit and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become imperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October instalment of those deposits, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposit, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, without propriety, avoid submitting to you the inconvenience of assembling at an early day as the state of popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of the truth. It was hardly to be expected that those who disapproved the policy of the Government, in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling, produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassments in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and dif-

ferences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief in this truth, I proceeded to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business, an over-acting, deriving, perhaps, its first impulse from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that time and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period for which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and fifty-one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentalities in producing the present state of things, the developments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been invariably preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and other ways, during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportionate to the real wants of trade as in the United States.

With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise.

Aid was profusely given to projected improvements, large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credit for goods was granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1836—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposit law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress.

In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial success; the same difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has also occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and state governments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are to regulate by law the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to enable the treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposit, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations. Again to create a National Bank as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, to question solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Prone to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to the advancement of private interests in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views and influenced by the same mo-

tives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been asserted, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it.

Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort were anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon, to furnish. This accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as among its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects.

On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of the operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper, in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discontinued by the Government, and the people.

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Government is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from others; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtedly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist exchanges of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in his report.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver, but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other parts of trade are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States.

There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This collision of opinions has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views on the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprise them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character, and diminish the influence of our system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated money power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency, of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposit and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions, exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their conditions were from time to time to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrassment to themselves or to the community, their engage-

ments to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposit law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard.

Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the burdens of the new Government, we assumed all the large and honorable load of debt which was the price of our liberty; but we hesitated to weigh down the infant industry of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the privileges they acquired, were promptly offered, and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposit a large surplus.

No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks entrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank, receives it back, since his suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount, whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments it could not have suffered, had it pursued the course of the latter. These embarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare, and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the Banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only government in the world, that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government, influences the most subtle, founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subject to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposits are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and, when the public exigencies require a return, it is attended with embarrassments not provided for, or foreseen. Thus, banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment suddenly arrives.

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposit system, and especially in the purchases of public lands. The order which ultimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such purchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether prevent the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to be procured than the notes which the banks could themselves create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as a loan, and returned as a deposit, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diminished speed. This operation could not have been performed, had the funds of the government gone into the Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into the banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, whilst they were permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to undervalue the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged—when it is made to influence the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth—when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress—it becomes liable to censure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are deprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no government perhaps can altogether prevent them; but surely every Government can refrain from contributing the stimulus that excites them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to the institutions themselves; and productive of disastrous derangement in the business and currency of the country, is it not true that wisdom again to renew the connection?

It is that part of wisdom which is in many respects convenient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public money, can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement al-

so, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payment is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, the result of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each state; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safe-keeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. The opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last, a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense.

The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would be still less than the amount of most of the bonds now taken from the receivers of public money. Every apprehension, however, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the money, or the faithful discharge of these fiscal transactions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offices for the deposit and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor those deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary condition of the revenue, be larger, in most cases, than those often under the control of disbursing officers of the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, by requiring such securities, and exercising such controlling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. The principal officers, whose appointments would become necessary under this plan, taking the largest number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year.

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is consistent with the public interest; and it is for Congress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whether the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal concerns apart, and severing the connection which has hitherto existed between the Government and Banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necessary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is deemed important to the future welfare of the country, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition to the public expenditure of comparatively so small an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be objected to by the people.

It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of that Department have been successfully conducted since May last upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for those objects.

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the public functionaries; such are usually incident to the commencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the proposed separation of the Government from the banking institutions; and surely no one can object to any appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility cast upon me by the duties of office, but because it is my firm belief, that its capacity for usefulness is in no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be entrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous exten-

MOVABLE - BUILDINGS & PLANTS have removed to
No 7 Central wharf.

DR. GRAHAM'S VEGETABLE PILLS.

IN these Pills the proprietor offers to the public the result of a long and an unvaried investigation of the Laws of the Human System. He trusts that prejudice will not raise its mighty and powerful arm against this recent and valuable discovery; and that the cry of Quackery! Quackery! will not mislead the invader from the short and speedy road to health. It is a common place truth, admitted by all, but alas! neglected by nearly all, that most of the diseases to which the human frame is subject, are produced by excesses and irregularities of living; thereby infringing the laws which govern the several functions of the body. These laws are simple and easy to be observed, and which is as sure to bring a morbid train of evils as the neglect of the moral laws of our nature.

The Stomach has been justly styled "the storehouse of disease." How often are parents, the natural guardians of their children's health and welfare, the immediate agents in the ruin of their offspring. Misguided affection is sometimes the cause of this fatal error. I allude to the too common practice of gratifying children in their calls for any and every kind of food, whatever may be the constitution of the former or the nature of the latter. Its cries are checked, its stomach is stuffed with food, and that not always of the most appropriate quality. Its passively swallowing whatever is put into its mouth is mistaken for a real fondness for the same.

But among the Causes of Disease, and a tendency thereto in the system, is the too frequent indulgence of *Animal Food*. In preference to the productions of the Vegetable Kingdom. Most persons act as though the strength, vigor and health of the human frame in proportion to the load of *Animal Food* they are capable of forcing into their stomach. Nature has designed that mankind should subsist upon a *Vegetable Diet*. This idea by no means a new one. *Newton*, *Rosseau* and *Gassendi* have maintained it. In these enlightened times, the philosopher often sinks into the man, than the man into the philosopher. Far-hoist and high-sounding theories, and the designs of the philosopher, are frustrated, and fool disease, Prothens like, infests the world in a thousand different forms.

We have every reason for believing that the fruits of the earth constituted originally the only food of man. The majority of mankind at the present day eat only of vegetables. We know that the Hindoo lives entirely upon rice and water. In Ireland the greatest proportion of the people subsist on potatoes, with a small addition of oatmeal. And where shall we find a more robust and hardy nation than the Irish? The Scotch Highlanders of Scotland and Italy, and the parts of the South of Europe. But it is not necessary to enter further into this deeply interesting question. It is sufficient to say that I have discovered a medicine that will counteract the evil and restore lost health. After great hesitation I have been persuaded by the urgent solicitations of my numerous friends, to offer to the public a medicine that has been tried at all, had not a conviction of their vast utility, and a desire to benefit my fellow creatures, furnished additional motives.

Numerous certificates of cures have been offered, but the Proprietor trusts to the merits of the medicine rather than the recommendations of others. The following diseases are cured by it, and health perfectly restored from his complaint: Dyspepsia; Spring complaints, as Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Sleeplessness, Pain in limbs and Sides, Diarrhoea, Drop y, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Cholera, Heartburn, Hysteria, and other diseases incident to females, Headache, Jaundice, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Gout, Vertigo, or Dizziness, all Humors, &c.

It is likewise a valuable family physic, safe and mild in its operation.

AGENTS.—T. C. Cretell, 97 Fulton street, New York; Oils, Brothers & Co., 147 Washington street, Boston; S. Rodenbury, Charleston, Mass.; B. Colman, Salem; J. R. Newhall, Lynn; R. M. Chandler, W. S. Bartlett, Plymouth; A. E. Thayer, Nashua, N. H.; G. & E. Wadleigh, Dover; Geo. Tilden, Keene.

Beware of counterfeits. Purchase only of the Agents regularly appointed.

IMPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. DR. HERBERT, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, may be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame. Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon Dr. H. can, by sending a particular statement of their case, be told whether they are curable or not.

"Medicine without principles is an humble Art, and a degrading occupation." Dr. Herbert having arrived in America for the purpose of taking a tour through it, and seeing in every place he visited so many invalids laboring under various complaints, and many who have ruined their constitutions by applying to advertised nostrums, respectfully informs the citizens that he has returned to the city of Boston and intends remaining for the purpose of rendering his services to the afflicted.

Dr. H. may be consulted at his residence, No. 2 Suffolk place, near Bedford street, from 10 to 12 in the morning till 3 in the evening. The Doctor wishes every person who may need his advice, to make timely application. The advantages the Dr. has possessed of acquiring a knowledge of internal diseases, have been far greater than generally given to the lot of any physician residing in America. His treatment, his professional celebrity has been established, and since his arrival in America, gratitude arising from a thousand hearts is and has been a sweet enjoyment.

Report of patients relieved and cured by Dr. Herbert since his arrival in the U. States.—Asthma (periodical), constitutional and spasmodic—70—Blindness, from various causes, 38—Dropsy, in its complicated stages, 68—Fistula without cutting, 54—Nervous Disease, 140—Piles, 58—Rheumatism, 80—Stone and Gravel, 50—Bilious Disorders, 27—Cancer and White Swelling, 68—Consumption, 50—Deafness, 54—Diseases of Infants, 68—Giddiness, 52—Gout, 52—Hemorrhage, from various causes, 75—King's Evil, 40—Liver Complaint, 51—Lumbago, 52—Scourvy, 68—Gastric, 75—Ulcerated Sore Throat, 38—Worms, 52—Paralytic Stroke, 56—Agué, 80.

ADAMS'S PATENT SWELLED BEAM. The subscriber has on hand a good assortment of the Swelled Beam Windlass Bedsteads, which, for comfort and convenience is undoubtedly the best article ever invented. Its chief peculiarity is that of the Swelled Beam, the effect of which is to produce a crowning, and elastic sucking, and effectually provides against its sagging. They are easily set up or taken down, and may be saved in case of fire as easily as any other piece of furniture, and from its mode of construction is able to resist the ravages of insects than any other kind; but above all its advantages is the ease and safety with which the sucking, by being made and kept elastic by means of the Swelled Beam, (the form of which is exhibited in the above cut.)

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to. 422 Washington st., a few doors south of Washington Bank. C. A. has added a steam pump to his manufactory which will enable him to give a full supply at a cheaper rate than heretofore.

ERADICATOR. DR. LEAGE'S SPECIFIC FOR SECRETES MALADIES, or Gonorrhoea Eradicator. The above remedy for the most distressing of disease incident to the human race, is originated from the enlightened mind of the eminent Dr. Sage, the promulgator and success of which throughout the Kingdoms of France and Italy, has for years, added such illustrious honors to the already honored name of the inventor. This composition unites safety with efficacy. And the venereal disease, whether in the form of Gonorrhoea or Gleet, is eradicated by the use of it, with certainty and success, and the sufferer is restored to his usual health, without delay, or inconvenience. Tons of thousands of Parisians will bear witness to the truth of these remarks, and it is confidently offered to those afflicted, as the best and surest remedy for the above mentioned to those disorder.

The secret has hitherto been confined to France and Italy. It is now for the first time introduced by way of New Orleans to the American continent. It is sold, in this city, only at No. 48 Ann street, opposite Merchants' Row, near the Market, by E. THAYER, Jr., Druggist.

It is particularly recommended to sea-faring men as containing no portion of Mercury, whereby so many have been disabled from service on board ship.

The Eradicator is found to give immediate relief to those afflicted with "strictures," "whites," and "diseases of the prestat gland."

Ask for the "ERADICATOR." Price \$1 per bottle.

BEHOLD! I bring you Health, Comfort and Happiness.

THE eminent virtues of the celebrated Swissland Comfrey and Vegetable Powder, has rendered it a capital remedy against the different diseases which afflict humanity. Its energetic power cannot be overestimated, and it has relieved many persons in the city who were laboring under the most dreadful sickness, that it has become an unprecedented popular medicine.

Dr. Bonand, a native of France, inventor of the above medicine, offers it to the public as a pure produce of vegetables, without any addition of mercury or metallic substance, and ever. He invites persons with diseases, recent or chronic, to call at his office, Barister's Hall, South street, and witness the numerous certificates obtained from individuals cured in this manner.

Dr. B. may be consulted every day, gratis, at his office, Barister's Hall, between 3 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

ROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.—Very low for cash, a great variety of English, German, and American roadcloths, and Cassimeres, embracing all qualities, colors and shades. For sale at low prices, by C. NANT, THAYER & CO., 55 Washington street.

WINDOW WEIGHTS—A very extensive assortment of all sizes. For sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.

PHILIPS'S ARCANUM.—For the cure of the worst diseases of the skin, ulcers, scrofula or King's evil, syphilis and mercurial diseases, rheumatism, liver swellings, liver affections, costiveness of the bowels, general debility &c. And such diseases as are caused by an impure or bad condition of the blood. It is likewise particularly recommended to those whose constitutions are broken by habits of luxury and intemperance, the injurious use of quinine and mercury, and badly cured diseases, by unskilful or neglected medical treatment, and all those whose lungs and chest are diseased by remote causes in the system.

The Arcanum has proved itself by years of experience far superior in its effects to the Panacea of Swain Catillon or Pottor, or the French Pills. In testimony of the above statement, we refer to the opinion of Dr. Saml L. Mitchell, of New York, Dr. Jones of Baton Rouge, Dr. Archer of Virginia, Dr. Goldman of Philadelphia, who have investigated the properties and efficacy of the article, and affirmed it as being superior to all medicines in their knowledge, for the removal of the diseases above named.

In the year 1850 I requested Dr. Phelps to visit a daughter of mine, aged about 15 years, having a distortion of the spine or back bone, and whose general health had always been feeble. The curvature of the spine, at that time, had acquired a hopeless and singularly disfigured appearance, and the Sternum or breast bone corresponded with the distortion, preventing to the beholder a deformity calculated to excite the deepest sympathy. From the first appearance of this disease, I had solicited the most skilful and the profession, whose attendance, various prescriptions and remedies were unattended with success or benefit—in a word, the progressive march of the disease bid defiance to the ingenuity of skill, and the power of medicine.

It was under these circumstances that we commenced the use of the Arcanum, which was perseveringly administered for several months. Her general health soon began to improve, and the progress of the disease was gradually arrested by this medicine only, and the use of the salt water bath. From this period, her strength and energies of mind and body were evidently improving, and the deformity has subsided with the growth of years. At this time, which is more than five years since, we adopted the treatment of Dr. Phelps, my daughter is in the enjoyment of good health, to our astonishment and admiration. She has been a teacher or instructor for two years past.

The great demand for the Arcanum, and its remarkable effects in chronic diseases, give it the decided preference to any other medicine. See Medical Advertiser.

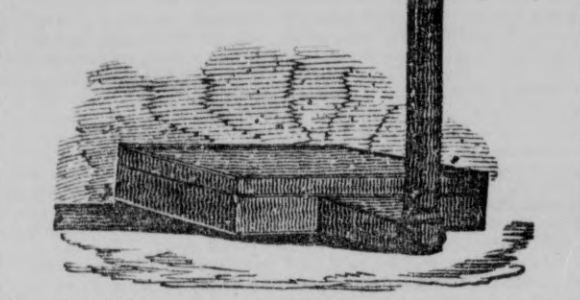
DR. CHAPMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE. This "Cough Mixture" is highly recommended by N. Chapman, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, &c. in the University of Pennsylvania, as a superior article. Price 50 cents.

CHEMICAL PILE OINTMENT. This article is also prepared from a Formula of Professor Chapman's, of Philadelphia, for the cure of the Piles, and is an excellent remedy. Price \$1.

FISHER'S CORN PLASTER. This Plaster, for the cure of Corns, is not equalled by any remedy in this country. Price 50 cents.

The above celebrated and excellent medicines are constant for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HENSHAW, WARD & CO., 36 India street, Boston. Dealers supplied at the wholesale prices.

PECK'S PATENT PLATFORM BALANCES.



LOCKE would respectfully invite the attention of those who want weighing apparatus, to an examination of the above, as these Balances contain several useful improvements over any other scale of the kind now in use, and for both accuracy and convenience are not surpassed by any. They have given entire satisfaction to those who have purchased, used and tested them. They are manufactured in the best manner, by experienced workmen, and warranted. Purchasers will have the privilege of returning them after giving them a fair trial, not satisfied with them. In introducing the above scales to the notice of the public, the subscriber would say that it is with entire confidence that he will be able to meet the wishes and expectations of those who may favor him with their custom.

These articles will be found at the manufactory No. 3 Faxon st. (near the corner, rear of Commercial street, Boston) where may be found, also, a good assortment of the New-born Patent Balances, Scale Beams, and most other kinds of weighing apparatus in use, for sale wholesale or retail, on the most liberal terms.

N. B. Balances repaired in the best manner, and warranted. LYMAN LOCKE.

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY AND GENERAL FURNISHING. N. LOCKE, No. 443 Washington street, opposite the Washington Bank, have constantly on hand a first rate assortment of Neck Stocks of all kinds; also, ready made Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, and every article in the furnishing line. Also, Bonnets, Satins, Brs, reas, of Commercial street, Boston, &c.; a good assortment of Umbrellas, also Umbrellas, repaired at short notice. Any of the above articles can be purchased as cheap as at any other store in the city, for cash or approved credit, at wholesale and retail.

LOST OR MISLAIN.—A one hundred dollar bank note of the Bridgewater Bank, numbered 133, payable to H. G. Otis—any person having the above bill, shall be handsomely rewarded, by returning the same to the subscriber, receiving the above bill, as payment of it has been deposited with the bank. JOHN CUTLER.

\$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the room of Mr. John Cutler, over the Boston Market, the following articles, viz:—1 Lion Skin Coat—1 blue Dress Coat, gilt buttons and velvet collar—1 new pair light drab Pantalions—3 Silver Watches, one a Bull's eye, silver faced—a number of Shirts, Dickies and Bosoms, marked John Cutler. The above articles are supposed to have been taken by a young man by the name of Samuel Thompson, about 28 years of age, had on when last seen, a pair brown striped Pantalions, blue Vest, blue Close Coat, he is late from Baltimore and Washington Cities, has a wife and child living in Georgetown, D. C.

The above reward will be paid for said Thompson and above named goods, or a part of it for the Goods, if a reasonable charge will be paid, if secured in Jail, so that he can be brought back to this city for trial.

BANGOR SLATES.—For sale, a good assortment of Bangor Slates, consisting of imperials and 16 by 8 inch, and 14 by 8 inch, best ladies. They will be sold low, and laid on roofs if required, by experienced workmen, either in the city or any other part of the country, at the lowest Boston prices. For terms apply to JOSEPH BORROWSALE & SONS, No. 52, Essex st., or at 71 Commercial st.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS. BOOTS AND SHOES. A Good assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Southern and Western trade, on hand, and for sale low, by SAWYER & POND, No. 25 Broad and 59 Central streets.

GLOVES.—CERF BEER, Pearl st. 101, New York, offers for sale on liberal terms, a most splendid assortment of French Gloves received by late arrivals from Havre, consisting of:

Ladies colored and black kid Gloves from \$2.50 to \$9. Men's do do do do do 3.25 15. Ladies' Men's, and M. s. linen Gloves. Black, Lamb, Beaver, and Woven linings. Men's Buck do do do do do \$1.50. Ladies' and Men's White Gloves.

Also, a good assortment of fancy and long Gloves for balls. DARWIN CHAFFIN has a full and fresh assortment of Goods, which he is now opening for sale, viz:—Stocks of every variety, some of superior quality—Suspenders—Gloves—Hosiery—Neck and pocket Handkerchiefs—Drawers and Waistcoats—Ready made Linen, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, done up in superior style, &c. &c. at his Furnishing Store, 80 Washington street.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—AND Good as the Best.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that without intending to sell at a low price, they have a good assortment of the present cry, viz: actually sell the following goods, viz: new and second hand clothing, consisting of superfine fashionable suits, coats, and dress coats, pantalons and vests. Also, stocks, bosoms, collars, gloves, suspenders and hose. Gold and silver watches, jewelry, guns, swords, pistols, nautical sundries, and every article in the line of a first class dealer in the city—at their clothing and variety store 100 Court street.

N. B. Economists are particularly invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. W. S. T. JENNINGS.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED PATENT ENGRAVED METALLIC PEN.—JOSEPH GILLOTT begs to inform the public that he is constantly receiving from his manufactory at Birmingham, a regular supply of his most approved Metallic Pens. The stock on hand comprises the best assortment in the United States, and of warranted good quality—amongst which may be found his—

Patent Magnum Broom Commercial Pen—Original Patent Pen—do do Ladies Pen—with elongated Points—Royal Letters. Patent granted Sept. 27, 1831.

Also—Double Damascus Bar Pen—Lunars—Peruvian—New York Point—Damascus—and various other kinds—put up in a variety of styles, viz: on cards of one dozen, with round and albatra holders, in morocco cases, morocco cards and shell boxes.

Albats Everpoint and Pen and Everpoint Pencil Cases—Holders of every description.

CAUTION. To the Public.—From the well-merited and universal celebrity of the above Pens, as attested by the whole mercantile community in Europe and the United States, several unprincipled makers have endeavored to impose upon the public, by a spurious imitation, purporting to be the original JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PATENT, but which are utterly worthless, and entirely destitute of those qualities requisite to fine writing, which have established for this pen an unparalleled demand for the original in every country where it is known!

The public are hereby cautioned to be upon their guard against these counterfeits, which may readily be detected by their unfinished appearance, and by the inferior style in which they are sent into the market, in their attempt to delude the unwary.

Further to guard against the fraudulent imposition, the public will please to observe that each groce of the genuine Pen is enveloped in a neatly printed wrapper, descriptive of the article it contains.

Each patent Pen marked thus, "Joseph GilloTT's Patent"—and all other kinds are marked either "Joseph GilloTT's Warranted" or "Joseph GilloTT's Maker"—in every instance the mark reading from the point of the Pen.

The above may be had, wholesale at 189 Beekman street, N. York, and GEO. H. GRAY & CO. Boston.

N. B. A regular supply of warranted Screw Copying Presses, constantly on hand.

Boston Truss Manufactory. THE subscriber would respectfully direct the attention of the public, and of the medical profession, to his establishment at No. 63 Court street and particularly refers them to the approbation of the eminent Surgeons, whose names he has the liberty to subjoin in evidence of the success which has attended his endeavours to improve the structure and enhance the utility of the Truss.

By his recent invention "The Anatomical Self Regulating Truss," he believes that the desideratum so long attempted, has been obtained, as in this instrument, the convenience of adaptation, the certainty of direct compression, and the advantages derived from the fact, that the management of the Truss, whether regarding neatness or adjustment, is practicable by the patient, have been abundantly manifested.

Relying upon the long established, and as he hopes, deserved, high reputation of his manufactory, he trusts that the patronage of the community will be secured by the advantages derived to every variety of Hernia, whether in the infant or adult, for Umbilical Protrusion and other analogous diseases—Spondylitis and in general every instrument of this class, are kept constantly on hand, or will be made at the shortest notice.

Artificial Limbs are made and warranted to walk with ease, also, machines for remedying deformed or crooked Feet, which will be adapted to any case, according to its exigency. Surgical and Dental Instruments of every description made and repaired.

Ladies sewing for either Trusses or Grecian Belts, can be attended by Mrs. Heath.

It is presumed that the subjoined list of references will preclude the necessity of further remark.

J. W. PHELPS, No. 63 Court street. Drs. John C. Warren, Benjamin Shurtleff, John Randall, Geo. Hayward, John Ware, Walter Channing, Winslow Lewis Jr., Edward Reynolds, Marshall P. Perry, D. Humphreys Storer, P. G. Robins, of Roxbury, and Geo. C. Shattuck.

RETURN. THIS VALUABLE INSTRUMENT and receive your money if you are dissatisfied. THOMPSON'S NEW PATENT TRUSS, superior to all others ever yet invented. The principle of the Truss is such, that it can be effected. Numerous certificates have been published and may be seen at the Agent's room, 237 Washington street, (being same house Dr. Hewitt keeps his rooms) and from gentlemen of the first respectability who have been cured by wearing them. It is not only the easiest to wear of any Truss ever invented, but it keeps the rupture (by an ingenious lock) perfectly safe, so that the patient can ride or labor just as well as though he was not afflicted with the Hernia. The success attending its use, and the constantly increasing demand for it is so great, that it may with perfect confidence be recommended, with the assurance that there is no imposition in the article. A trial of this instrument is its 1st recommendation, and any gentleman can have the privilege of wearing it six days on trial, at the expiration of which time, if there be dissatisfaction, the article will be sent back, and the money returned.

Boston, July 15, 1837.



IMPORTERS OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES, JEWELRY & MILITARY GOODS.

SATTINGS SEWINGS, &c. 2 CASES superior Italian Sewings. 1 do Merino Yarn. 3 do Bath Cord. 3 do German Pins. 1 do Super-fine black Sattins, suitable for Stocks. For sale at low prices by B. POOR, No. 34 Ruby street.

FRENCH STORE. NO 250 WASHINGTON STREET, (Up Stairs.)



GILBERT, from Paris, Gentlemen's Wig and Scalp Hair Cut, and Hair Cut, and inform the public that he has a great variety of a superior quality. From the great practice that he has had in his profession, he hopes to give general satisfaction, and to deserve a share of public patronage.

Should any Wig made by him not give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, it may be returned, and another will be made free of additional expense, and according to directions.

Manner of taking measure for a wig, by any person.

1. Round the head, 20 6. Round the head, 20 6. 2. From Ear to Ear, 0 0. 3. Temple to Temple, 0 0. 4. From the Forehead to the Nape, 0 0. 5. From Temple to Temple, 0 0.

Order from any part of the United States promptly and faithfully executed.

N. B.—A. G. also informs the gentlemen that he has added to his establishment a splendid Saloon, for Hair Cutting and Curling.

Mr A. G. feels grateful to the gentlemen of Boston for past favors, and hopes to have the same continuance of patronage as heretofore.

WORK, LARD AND HAMS.—250 lbs Western Clear Pork—100 lbs Northern Clear and Mess—also, 300 lbs Lard—7 lbs Hams. The above are of good quality and for sale low at stall No 23 Faneuil Hall Market, by HARRIS & FAY.

A BOOK ON ELECTRICITY. Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro-Magnetism and Chemistry—an excellent and valuable work—a very valuable only. For sale by Dr King 54 Cornhill.

RAIL ROAD LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Arrangement for September.

From Providence.	From New York.
Depot at India Point.	Foot of Marketfield st, N. R.
At 4 o'clock, P. M.	Battery place, at 5 o'clock, P. M.
Tuesdays, 5th and 19th.	Tuesdays, 12th and 26th.
Thursdays, 14th and 28th.	Thursdays, 7th, 21st.
Saturdays, 9th and 23d.	Saturdays, 21, 15th and 30th.
The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Conner.	
From Providence.	From New York.
Depot at India Point.	Foot of Marketfield st, N. R.
Tuesdays, 12th and 26th.	Tuesdays, 12th and 26th.
Thursdays, 7th & 21st.	Thursdays, 14th and 28th.
Saturdays, 2d, 16th and 30th.	Saturdays, 15th and 29d.
The NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Child.	
From Providence.	From New York.
Depot at India Point.	Foot of Marketfield st, N. R.
Monday, 11th and 25th.	Monday, 4th and 18th.
Wednesdays, 6th and 20th.	Wednesdays, 13th and 27th.
Friday, 1st, 15th and 29th.	Friday, 8th and 22d.
Passengers will take the Rail Road Cars for Providence at one o'clock.	
All Merchandise, Specie and Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.	
For further information inquire of R. L. PORTER, No 47 Court street.	

EASTERN STEAMBOATS. U. S. MAIL LINE.

FOR PORTLAND, BATH, HALLOWELL, OWLS HEAD, BELFAST, BUCKPORT & BANGOR.

The splendid Steamer PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt. Coyle, will run as usual between Portland and Boston. She will leave Boston on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The favorite Steamer BANGOR, 400 tons, Capt. H. Howes, will run between Bangor and Boston, until business revives. Will leave Bangor for Belfast and Portland every Tuesday at 5 o'clock A. M. and proceed the same night to Boston.

Returning, will leave Boston for Portland, Belfast and Bangor every Friday evening at 5 o'clock P. M. and will leave Portland on the way East, the next day at 6 A. M. touching at the intermediate ports. She will take passengers for the Kennebec, and connect with the Steamer McDonough, Capt. Brown, at Portland.

The Steamer McDONOUGH, 300 tons, Capt. Brown, will leave Belfast for Portland every Tuesday and Friday at 5 o'clock A. M. and place her Boston passengers on board the Boats for Boston the same evening. Will leave Portland for Hallowell every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock A. M. with passengers from Boston, touching each day at Bath and Gardiner.

Between Boston and Hallowell, \$4. Between Boston and Bangor, \$7. Deck passengers at reduced prices.

The Boats are in first rate order for the route, and well furnished with life and Life Preservers.

The Steamer from Eastern Steamboat wharf, foot of Hanover street.

Freight taken at the usual rates, but the Companies will be accountable for no baggage, freight or articles of any kind, unless the value shall be disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a receipt given.

For further information apply to I. W. GOODRICH.

FARE REDUCED TO \$1.50 TO PORTSMOUTH, and \$2 to Dover, Great Falls and South Berwick. The Fare has been reduced this day on board the new and elegant Steamer PORTSMOUTH, Capt. Thomas Howes. This must induce all travellers, for business or pleasure, to avail themselves of the opportunity. The days from Boston are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock in the morning punctual. Returning, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M.

Strangers connect with the Boat to take passengers to the various places.

Through in about 6 hours. Fare, each way, \$1.50—from Dover, Great Falls, and South Berwick \$2.

I. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

BOSTON AND HINGHAM. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—THREE TRIPS A DAY.

The Steam Packet GEN. LINCOLN, Capt. George Beal, will on and after MONDAY next, Aug. 28th, run between Boston and Hingham as follows, until further notice.

Leave Hingham at 9 o'clock A. M. At 9 o'clock A. M. At 9 o'clock A. M. At 9 o'clock A. M. At 9 o'clock A. M. At 9 o'clock A. M.

On SUNDAYS the boat leaves Boston at 9 o'clock A. M. 2 P. M. and 5 P. M. and Hingham at 6 o'clock A. M. 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The boat will start punctually at the above hours.

Fare 37 1/2 cents. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and all the neighboring towns.

N. B.—Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 12 1/2 cents.

DAVID WHITON, Agent. Hingham, August 22, 1837.

KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND, Capt. Nathaniel Kimball, will leave Lewis' wharf, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. and Bath at 6 o'clock P. M.

Carriages will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, August and Waterville on the arrival of the boat and the days of sailing.

Fare from Boston to Bath, \$3.50. And Found. " Bath to " 1.00. " Bath to " 1.00. Deck Passengers, \$2.00.

Agents, M. GREEN, Boston; JOHN BEALS, Bath; L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

ALBANY AND TROY PACKETS.—REGULAR LINE.

Schooner VISSCHER, Owen Bearse, master. " BENJ. BIGELOW, F. Wells, " " VICTOR, John Cammett, " " DEBORAH, D. Allen, " " STRANGER, Nelson Bearse, " " NIAGARA, Andrew Levee, " " ALBANY, Edwin Scoville, "

These vessels are all of the first class, with experienced masters, who are likewise sea first rate pilots.

The owners of this line, to avoid detention by head winds and shoal water, in the narrow and shoal part of the river near Albany, have purchased (to be used by this line) the Steam Boat "WADSWORTH," as a tow boat and lighter, which, with the lighter Grampus, of ninety tons, built the last season expressly for this line, they think will prevent the delay hitherto experienced at that place, and insure punctuality and dispatch. Merchandise by this line, destined to places on the northern, western or Ohio Canals, northern and western Lakes, &c. &c. will be forwarded by the Agents without delay.

These packets will sail regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, from opposite No 15 Long wharf, north side, Boston, and from the piers at Albany and Troy.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Agents at Boston—BAGGS & ALBOTT, 104 Pier, foot of State st. Agents at Troy—GAY & WILLARD, 189 River street.

TO FISHING AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has put his first sailing pleasure boat TREMONT in complete repair, and is ready to attend upon those who may favor him with their patronage. The Tremont is a first rate boat, (about 15 tons), and was built expressly to accommodate Fishing and Pleasure parties, and will be ready to start on Wednesday 29 to 30 persons. The boat likewise a number of smaller boats to accommodate those who do not wish for so large a boat. No pains will be spared to supply his boats with all necessary conveniences, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of that public favor which has been bestowed upon him in former seasons. The boats can be had at short notice, by leaving orders. BENJ. P. MAHAN'S, No 71 Long wharf, where they can be furnished with stores, lices,